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station to MC68000, implemented on a Motorola MVME 101  
board, (Host) and (Target), 880219W1.09032

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TeleSoft, Sun Ada, Version 1.2, Wright-Patterson AFB, Sun Microsystems Sun-3/280 Work-  
station under Sun UNIX, Version 4.2, Release 3.2 (Host) to MC68000, implemented on  
Motorola MVME 101 board bare machine. (Target), ACVC 1.9.

AVF Control Number: AVF-VSR-122.0189  
87-11-30-TEL

Ada COMPILER  
VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT:  
Certificate Number: 880219W1.09032  
TELESOFT  
Sun Ada, Version 1.2  
Sun Microsystems Sun-3/280 Workstation to MC68000,  
implemented on a Motorola MVME 101 board

Completion of On-Site Testing:  
26 February 1988

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Ada Compiler Validation Summary Report:

Compiler Name: Sun Ada, Version 1.2

Certificate Number: 880219W1.09032

Host:

Sun Microsystems Sun-3/280  
Workstation under  
Sun UNIX,  
Version 4.2, Release 3.2

Target:

MC68000, implemented on a  
Motorola MVME 101 board  
bare machine

Testing Completed 26 February 1988 Using ACVC 1.9

This report has been reviewed and is approved.



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Ada Compiler Validation Summary Report:

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Certificate Number: 880219W1.09032

Host:

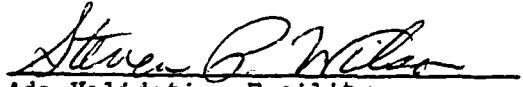
Sun Microsystems Sun-3/280  
Workstation under  
Sun UNIX,  
Version 4.2, Release 3.2

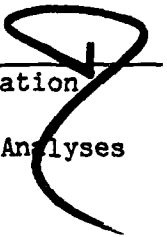
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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

This Validation Summary Report (VSR) describes the extent to which a specific Ada compiler conforms to the Ada Standard, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A. This report explains all technical terms used within it and thoroughly reports the results of testing this compiler using the Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC). An Ada compiler must be implemented according to the Ada Standard, and any implementation-dependent features must conform to the requirements of the Ada Standard. The Ada Standard must be implemented in its entirety, and nothing can be implemented that is not in the Standard.

Even though all validated Ada compilers conform to the Ada Standard, it must be understood that some differences do exist between implementations. The Ada Standard permits some implementation dependencies--for example, the maximum length of identifiers or the maximum values of integer types. Other differences between compilers result from the characteristics of particular operating systems, hardware, or implementation strategies. All the dependencies observed during the process of testing this compiler are given in this report.

The information in this report is derived from the test results produced during validation testing. The validation process includes submitting a suite of standardized tests, the ACVC, as inputs to an Ada compiler and evaluating the results. The purpose of validating is to ensure conformity of the compiler to the Ada Standard by testing that the compiler properly implements legal language constructs and that it identifies and rejects illegal language constructs. The testing also identifies behavior that is implementation dependent but permitted by the Ada Standard. Six classes of tests are used. These tests are designed to perform checks at compile time, at link time, and during execution.

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

This VSR documents the results of the validation testing performed on an Ada compiler. Testing was carried out for the following purposes:

- . To attempt to identify any language constructs supported by the compiler that do not conform to the Ada Standard
- . To attempt to identify any language constructs not supported by the compiler but required by the Ada Standard
- . To determine that the implementation-dependent behavior is allowed by the Ada Standard

Testing of this compiler was conducted by SofTech, Inc. under the direction of the AVF according to procedures established by the Ada Joint Program Office and administered by the Ada Validation Organization (AVO). On-site testing was completed 26 February 1988 at TELESOFT, San Diego, CA.

### 1.2 USE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

Consistent with the national laws of the originating country, the AVO may make full and free public disclosure of this report. In the United States, this is provided in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. #552). The results of this validation apply only to the computers, operating systems, and compiler versions identified in this report.

The organizations represented on the signature page of this report do not represent or warrant that all statements set forth in this report are accurate and complete, or that the subject compiler has no nonconformities to the Ada Standard other than those presented. Copies of this report are available to the public from:

Ada Information Clearinghouse  
Ada Joint Program Office  
OUSDRE  
The Pentagon, Rm 3D-139 (Fern Street)  
Washington DC 20301-3081

or from:

Ada Validation Facility  
ASD/SCEL  
Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-6503

Questions regarding this report or the validation test results should be directed to the AVF listed above or to:

Ada Validation Organization  
Institute for Defense Analyses  
1801 North Beauregard Street  
Alexandria VA 22311

### 1.3 REFERENCES

1. Reference Manual for the Ada Programming Language, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983.
2. Ada Compiler Validation Procedures and Guidelines, Ada Joint Program Office, 1 January 1987.
3. Ada Compiler Validation Capability Implementers' Guide, SofTech, Inc., December 1986.
4. Ada Compiler Validation Capability User's Guide, December 1986.

### 1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

ACVC	The Ada Compiler Validation Capability. The set of Ada programs that tests the conformity of an Ada compiler to the Ada programming language.
Ada Commentary	An Ada Commentary contains all information relevant to the point addressed by a comment on the Ada Standard. These comments are given a unique identification number having the form AI-ddddd.
Ada Standard	ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983 and ISO 8652-1987.
Applicant	The agency requesting validation.
AVF	The Ada Validation Facility. The AVF is responsible for conducting compiler validations according to procedures contained in the <u>Ada Compiler Validation Procedures and Guidelines</u> .
AVO	The Ada Validation Organization. The AVO has oversight authority over all AVF practices for the purpose of maintaining a uniform process for validation of Ada compilers. The AVO provides administrative and technical



## INTRODUCTION

support for Ada validations to ensure consistent practices.

Compiler	A processor for the Ada language. In the context of this report, a compiler is any language processor, including cross-compilers, translators, and interpreters.
Failed test	An ACVC test for which the compiler generates a result that demonstrates nonconformity to the Ada Standard.
Host	The computer on which the compiler resides.
Inapplicable test	An ACVC test that uses features of the language that a compiler is not required to support or may legitimately support in a way other than the one expected by the test.
Language Maintenance Panel	The Language Maintenance Panel (LMP) is a committee established by the Ada Board to recommend interpretations and possible changes to the ANSI/MIL-STD for Ada.
Passed test	An ACVC test for which a compiler generates the expected result.
Target	The computer for which a compiler generates code.
Test	An Ada program that checks a compiler's conformity regarding a particular feature or a combination of features to the Ada Standard. In the context of this report, the term is used to designate a single test, which may comprise one or more files.
Withdrawn test	An ACVC test found to be incorrect and not used to check conformity to the Ada Standard. A test may be incorrect because it has an invalid test objective, fails to meet its test objective, or contains illegal or erroneous use of the language.

### 1.5 ACVC TEST CLASSES

Conformity to the Ada Standard is measured using the ACVC. The ACVC contains both legal and illegal Ada programs structured into six test classes: A, B, C, D, E, and L. The first letter of a test name identifies the class to which it belongs. Class A, C, D, and E tests are executable, and special program units are used to report their results during execution. Class B tests are expected to produce compilation errors. Class L tests are expected to produce compilation or link errors.

Class A tests check that legal Ada programs can be successfully compiled and executed. There are no explicit program components in a Class A test to check semantics. For example, a Class A test checks that reserved words of another language (other than those already reserved in the Ada language) are not treated as reserved words by an Ada compiler. A Class A test is

passed if no errors are detected at compile time and the program executes to produce a PASSED message.

Class B tests check that a compiler detects illegal language usage. Class B tests are not executable. Each test in this class is compiled and the resulting compilation listing is examined to verify that every syntax or semantic error in the test is detected. A Class B test is passed if every illegal construct that it contains is detected by the compiler.

Class C tests check that legal Ada programs can be correctly compiled and executed. Each Class C test is self-checking and produces a PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE message indicating the result when it is executed.

Class D tests check the compilation and execution capacities of a compiler. Since there are no capacity requirements placed on a compiler by the Ada Standard for some parameters--for example, the number of identifiers permitted in a compilation or the number of units in a library--a compiler may refuse to compile a Class D test and still be a conforming compiler. Therefore, if a Class D test fails to compile because the capacity of the compiler is exceeded, the test is classified as inapplicable. If a Class D test compiles successfully, it is self-checking and produces a PASSED or FAILED message during execution.

Each Class E test is self-checking and produces a NOT APPLICABLE, PASSED, or FAILED message when it is compiled and executed. However, the Ada Standard permits an implementation to reject programs containing some features addressed by Class E tests during compilation. Therefore, a Class E test is passed by a compiler if it is compiled successfully and executes to produce a PASSED message, or if it is rejected by the compiler for an allowable reason.

Class L tests check that incomplete or illegal Ada programs involving multiple, separately compiled units are detected and not allowed to execute. Class L tests are compiled separately and execution is attempted. A Class L test passes if it is rejected at link time--that is, an attempt to execute the main program must generate an error message before any declarations in the main program or any units referenced by the main program are elaborated.

Two library units, the package REPORT and the procedure CHECK\_FILE, support the self-checking features of the executable tests. The package REPORT provides the mechanism by which executable tests report PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE results. It also provides a set of identity functions used to defeat some compiler optimizations allowed by the Ada Standard that would circumvent a test objective. The procedure CHECK\_FILE is used to check the contents of text files written by some of the Class C tests for chapter 14 of the Ada Standard. The operation of REPORT and CHECK\_FILE is checked by a set of executable tests. These tests produce messages that are examined to verify that the units are operating correctly. If these units are not operating correctly, then the validation is not attempted.

## INTRODUCTION

The text of the tests in the ACVC follow conventions that are intended to ensure that the tests are reasonably portable without modification. For example, the tests make use of only the basic set of 55 characters, contain lines with a maximum length of 72 characters, use small numeric values, and place features that may not be supported by all implementations in separate tests. However, some tests contain values that require the test to be customized according to implementation-specific values--for example, an illegal file name. A list of the values used for this validation is provided in Appendix C.

A compiler must correctly process each of the tests in the suite and demonstrate conformity to the Ada Standard by either meeting the pass criteria given for the test or by showing that the test is inapplicable to the implementation. The applicability of a test to an implementation is considered each time the implementation is validated. A test that is inapplicable for one validation is not necessarily inapplicable for a subsequent validation. Any test that was determined to contain an illegal language construct or an erroneous language construct is withdrawn from the ACVC and, therefore, is not used in testing a compiler. The tests withdrawn at the time of validation are given in Appendix D.

## CHAPTER 2

### CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

#### 2.1 CONFIGURATION TESTED

The candidate compilation system for this validation was tested under the following configuration:

Compiler: Sun Ada, Version 1.2

ACVC Version: 1.9

Certificate Number: 880219W1.09032

Host Computer:

Machine: Sun Microsystems Sun-3/280 Workstation

Operating System: Sun UNIX  
Version 4.2, Release 3.2

Memory Size: 24 megabytes

The host system has networked disks, a streaming tape drive, a 1600/6250 bpi tape drive, and network print spooling services.

Target Computer:

Machine: MC68000, implemented on the Motorola  
MVME 101 board

Operating System: bare machine

Memory Size: 1 megabyte

Communications Network: RS-232

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

### 2.2 IMPLEMENTATION CHARACTERISTICS

One of the purposes of validating compilers is to determine the behavior of a compiler in those areas of the Ada Standard that permit implementations to differ. Class D and E tests specifically check for such implementation differences. However, tests in other classes also characterize an implementation. The tests demonstrate the following characteristics:

- Capacities.

The compiler correctly processes tests containing loop statements nested to at least 65 levels, block statements nested to at least 65 levels, and recursive procedures separately compiled as subunits nested to 17 levels. It correctly processes a compilation containing 723 variables in the same declarative part. (See tests D55A03A..H (8 tests), D56001B, D64005E..G (3 tests), and D29002K.)

- Universal integer calculations.

An implementation is allowed to reject universal integer calculations having values that exceed `SYSTEM.MAX_INT`. This implementation processes 64-bit integer calculations. (See tests D4A002A, D4A002B, D4A004A, and D4A004B.)

- Predefined types.

This implementation supports the additional predefined types `LONG_INTEGER` and `LONG_FLOAT` in the package `STANDARD`. (See tests B86001C and B86001D.)

- Based literals.

An implementation is allowed to reject a based literal with a value exceeding `SYSTEM.MAX_INT` during compilation, or it may raise `NUMERIC_ERROR` or `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` during execution. This implementation raises `NUMERIC_ERROR` during execution. (See test E24101A.)

- Expression evaluation.

Apparently some default initialization expressions for record components are evaluated before any value is checked to belong to a component's subtype. (See test C32117A.)

Assignments for subtypes are performed with the same precision as the base type. (See test C35712B.)

This implementation uses no extra bits for extra precision. This implementation uses all extra bits for extra range. (See test C35903A.)

Sometimes `NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised when an integer literal operand in a comparison or membership test is outside the range of the base type. (See test C45232A.)

No exception is raised when a literal operand in a fixed-point comparison test is outside the range of the base type. (See test C45252A.)

Apparently `NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised when a literal operand in a fixed-point membership test is outside the range of the base type. (See test C45252A.)

Apparently underflow is not gradual. (See tests C45524A..Z.)

. Rounding.

The method used for rounding to integer is apparently round away from zero. (See tests C46012A..Z.)

The method used for rounding to longest integer is apparently round away from zero. (See tests C46012A..Z.)

The method used for rounding to integer in static universal real expressions is apparently round away from zero. (See test C4A014A.)

. Array types.

An implementation is allowed to raise `NUMERIC_ERROR` or `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` for an array having a `'LENGTH` that exceeds `STANDARD.INTEGER'LAST` and/or `SYSTEM.MAX_INT`. For this implementation:

Declaration of an array type or subtype declaration with more than `SYSTEM.MAX_INT` components raises no exception. (See test C36003A.)

No exception is raised when `'LENGTH` is applied to an array type with `INTEGER'LAST + 2` components. (See test C36202A.)

No exception is raised when `'LENGTH` is applied to an array type with `SYSTEM.MAX_INT + 2` components. (See test C36202B.)

A packed `BOOLEAN` array having a `'LENGTH` exceeding `INTEGER'LAST` raises no exception. (See test C52103X.)

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

A packed two-dimensional BOOLEAN array with more than INTEGER'LAST components raises CONSTRAINT\_ERROR when the length of a dimension is calculated and exceeds INTEGER'LAST. (See test C52104Y.)

A null array with one dimension of length greater than INTEGER'LAST may raise NUMERIC\_ERROR or CONSTRAINT\_ERROR either when declared or assigned. Alternatively, an implementation may accept the declaration. However, lengths must match in array slice assignments. This implementation raises no exception. (See test E52103Y.)

In assigning one-dimensional array types, the expression appears to be evaluated in its entirety before CONSTRAINT\_ERROR is raised when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype. In assigning two-dimensional array types, the expression does not appear to be evaluated in its entirety before CONSTRAINT\_ERROR is raised when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype. (See test C52013A.)

### . Discriminated types.

During compilation, an implementation is allowed to either accept or reject an incomplete type with discriminants that is used in an access type definition with a compatible discriminant constraint. This implementation accepts such subtype indications. (See test E38104A.)

In assigning record types with discriminants, the expression appears to be evaluated in its entirety before CONSTRAINT\_ERROR is raised when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype. (See test C52013A.)

### . Aggregates.

In the evaluation of a multi-dimensional aggregate, index subtype checks appear to be made as choices are evaluated. (See tests C43207A and C43207B.)

In the evaluation of an aggregate containing subaggregates, not all choices are evaluated before being checked for identical bounds. (See test E43212B.)

All choices are evaluated before CONSTRAINT\_ERROR is raised if a bound in a nonnull range of a nonnull aggregate does not belong to an index subtype. (See test E43211B.)

. Representation clauses.

An implementation might legitimately place restrictions on representation clauses used by some of the tests. If a representation clause is used by a test in a way that violates a restriction, then the implementation must reject it.

Enumeration representation clauses containing noncontiguous values for enumeration types other than character and boolean types are supported. (See tests C35502I..J, C35502M..N, and A39005F.)

Enumeration representation clauses containing noncontiguous values for character types are supported. (See tests C35507I..J, C35507M..N, and C55B16A.)

Enumeration representation clauses for boolean types containing representational values other than (FALSE => 0, TRUE => 1) are not supported. (See tests C35508I..J and C35508M..N.)

Length clauses with SIZE specifications of less than 16 bits for enumeration types are not supported. (See test A39005B.)

Length clauses with STORAGE\_SIZE specifications for access types are supported. (See tests A39005C and C87B62B.)

Length clauses with STORAGE\_SIZE specifications for task types are supported. (See tests A39005D and C87B62D.)

Length clauses with SMALL specifications are supported. (See tests A39005E and C87B62C.)

Record representation clauses are not supported unless aligned on 16 bits. (See test A39005G.)

Length clauses with SIZE specifications for derived integer types are supported. (See test C87B62A.)

. Pragma.

The pragma `INLINE` is supported for procedures. The pragma `INLINE` is not supported for library level functions. (See tests LA3004A, LA3004B, EA3004C, EA3004D, CA3004E, and CA3004F.)

. Input/output.

The package `SEQUENTIAL_IO` cannot be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101C, EE2201D, and EE2201E.)



## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

The package `DIRECT_IO` cannot be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101H, EE2401D, and EE2401G.)

The director, AJPO, has determined (AI-00332) that every call to `OPEN` and `CREATE` must raise `USE_ERROR` or `NAME_ERROR` if file input/output is not supported. This implementation exhibits this behavior for `SEQUENTIAL_IO`.

The director, AJPO, has determined (AI-00332) that every call to `OPEN` and `CREATE` must raise `USE_ERROR` or `NAME_ERROR` if file input/output is not supported. This implementation exhibits this behavior for `DIRECT_IO`.

The director, AJPO, has determined (AI-00332) that every call to `OPEN` and `CREATE` must raise `USE_ERROR` or `NAME_ERROR` if file input/output is not supported. This implementation exhibits this behavior for `TEXT_IO`.

### . Generics.

Generic subprogram declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations only if the body is compiled before any instantiations. (See tests CA1012A and CA2009F.)

Generic package declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations only if the body is compiled before any instantiations. (See tests CA2009C, BC3204C, and BC3205D.)

Generic unit bodies and their subunits can be compiled in separate compilations. (See test CA3011A.)

## CHAPTER 3

### TEST INFORMATION

#### 3.1 TEST RESULTS

Version 1.9 of the ACVC comprises 3122 tests. When this compiler was tested, 24 tests had been withdrawn because of test errors. The AVF determined that 422 tests were inapplicable to this implementation. All inapplicable tests were processed during validation testing except for 201 executable tests that use floating-point precision exceeding that supported by the implementation and 175 executable tests that use file operations not supported by the implementation. Modifications to the code, processing, or grading for 12 tests were required to successfully demonstrate the test objective. (See section 3.6.)

The AVF concludes that the testing results demonstrate acceptable conformity to the Ada Standard.

#### 3.2 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CLASS

RESULT	TEST CLASS						TOTAL
	A	B	C	D	E	L	
Passed	105	1046	1451	17	12	45	2676
Inapplicable	5	5	405	0	6	1	422
Withdrawn	3	2	18	0	1	0	24
TOTAL	113	1053	1874	17	19	46	3122

### 3.3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CHAPTER

RESULT	CHAPTER														TOTAL
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Passed	190	494	539	245	166	98	141	327	132	36	232	3	73	2676	
Inapplicable	14	79	136	3	0	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	181	422	
Withdrawn	2	13	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	24	
TOTAL	206	586	677	248	166	99	145	327	137	36	236	4	255	3122	

### 3.4 WITHDRAWN TESTS

The following 24 tests were withdrawn from ACVC Version 1.9 at the time of this validation:

B28003A	E28005C	C34004A	C35502P	A35902C
C35904A	C35A03E	C35A03R	C37213H	C37213J
C37215C	C37215E	C37215G	C37215H	C38102C
C41402A	C45614C	A74106C	C85018B	C87B04B
CC1311B	BC3105A	AD1A01A	CE2401H	

See Appendix D for the reason that each of these tests was withdrawn.

### 3.5 INAPPLICABLE TESTS

Some tests do not apply to all compilers because they make use of features that a compiler is not required by the Ada Standard to support. Others may depend on the result of another test that is either inapplicable or withdrawn. The applicability of a test to an implementation is considered each time a validation is attempted. A test that is inapplicable for one validation attempt is not necessarily inapplicable for a subsequent attempt. For this validation attempt, 422 tests were inapplicable for the reasons indicated:

- . A39005B uses a length clause with a SIZE specification of eight bits. The minimum size for an allocated object under this compiler is 16 bits. Therefore, the length clause is rejected.
- . A39005G uses a record representation clause which specifies an alignment of eight. This compiler forces an alignment of 16. Therefore, the record representation clause is rejected.

- . C35508I...J (2 tests) and C35508M..N (2 tests) use enumeration representation clauses for boolean types containing representational values other than (FALSE => 0, TRUE => 1). These clauses are not supported by this compiler.
- . C35702A uses SHORT\_FLOAT which is not supported by this implementation.
- . C35904B raises NUMERIC\_ERROR instead of CONSTRAINT\_ERROR. NUMERIC\_ERROR is raised during elaboration of the fixed-point constraint which occurs prior to the compatibility check that would raise CONSTRAINT\_ERROR.
- . The following tests use SHORT\_INTEGER, which is not supported by this compiler:

C45231B	C45304B	C45502B	C45503B	C45504B
C45504E	C45611B	C45613B	C45614B	C45631B
C45632B	B52004E	C55B07B	B55B09D	

- . C45231D and B86001D require the substitution of a macro for a predefined numeric type other than INTEGER, SHORT\_INTEGER, LONG\_INTEGER, FLOAT, SHORT\_FLOAT, and LONG\_FLOAT. This compiler does not support any such type.
- . C45531M, C45531N, C45532M, and C45532N use fine 48-bit fixed-point base types which are not supported by this compiler.
- . C45531O, C45531P, C45532O, and C45532P use coarse 48-bit fixed-point base types which are not supported by this compiler.
- . C86001F redefines package SYSTEM, but TEXT\_IO is made obsolete by this new definition in this implementation and the test cannot be executed since the package REPORT is dependent on the package TEXT\_IO.
- . CA2009C, CA2009F, BC3204C, and BC3205D contain instantiations of generics in cases where the body is not available at the time of the instantiation. As allowed by AI-00408/07, this compiler creates a dependency on the missing body so that when the actual body is compiled, the unit containing the instantiation becomes obsolete.
- . CA3004F, EA3004D, and LA3004B use the INLINE pragma for library level functions, which is not supported by this compiler.
- . AE2101C, EE2201D, and EE2201E use instantiations of package SEQUENTIAL\_IO with unconstrained array types and record types having discriminants without defaults. These instantiations are rejected by this compiler.

- . AE2101H, EE2401D, and EE2401G use instantiations of package `DIRECT_IO` with unconstrained array types and record types having discriminants without defaults. These instantiations are rejected by this compiler.
- . The following 175 tests are inapplicable because sequential, text, and direct access files are not supported:

CE2102C	CE2102G..H(2)	CE2102K	CE2104A..D(4)
CE2105A..B(2)	CE2106A..B(2)	CE2107A..I(9)	CE2108A..D(4)
CE2109A..C(3)	CE2110A..C(3)	CE2111A..E(5)	CE2111G..H(2)
CE2115A..B(2)	CE2201A..C(3)		CE2201F..G(2)
CE2204A..B(2)	CE2208B	CE2210A	CE2401A..C(3)
	CE2401E..F(2)	CE2404A	CE2405B
CE2406A	CE2407A	CE2408A	CE2409A
CE2410A	CE2411A	AE3101A	CE3102B
EE3102C	CE3103A	CE3104A	CE3107A
CE3108A..B(2)	CE3109A	CE3110A	CE3111A..E(5)
CE3112A..B(2)	CE3114A..B(2)	CE3115A	CE3203A
CE3208A	CE3301A..C(3)	CE3302A	CE3305A
CE3402A..D(4)	CE3403A..C(3)	CE3403E..F(2)	CE3404A..C(3)
CE3405A..D(4)	CE3406A..D(4)	CE3407A..C(3)	CE3408A..C(3)
CE3409A	CE3409C..F(4)	CE3410A	CE3410C..F(4)
CE3411A	CE3412A	CE3413A	CE3413C
CE3602A..D(4)	CE3603A	CE3604A	CE3605A..E(5)
CE3606A..B(2)	CE3704A..B(2)	CE3704D..F(3)	CE3704M..O(3)
CE3706D	CE3706F	CE3804A..E(5)	CE3804G
CE3804I	CE3804K	CE3804M	CE3805A..B(2)
CE3806A	CE3806D..E(2)	CE3905A..C(3)	CE3905L
CE3906A..C(3)	CE3906E..F(2)		

- . The following 201 tests require a floating-point accuracy that exceeds the maximum of 15 digits supported by this implementation:

C24113L..Y (14 tests)	C35705L..Y (14 tests)
C35706L..Y (14 tests)	C35707L..Y (14 tests)
C35708L..Y (14 tests)	C35802L..Z (15 tests)
C45241L..Y (14 tests)	C45321L..Y (14 tests)
C45421L..Y (14 tests)	C45521L..Z (15 tests)
C45524L..Z (15 tests)	C45621L..Z (15 tests)
C45641L..Y (14 tests)	C46012L..Z (15 tests)

### 3.6 TEST, PROCESSING, AND EVALUATION MODIFICATIONS

It is expected that some tests will require modifications of code, processing, or evaluation to compensate for legitimate implementation behavior. Modifications are made by the AVF in cases where legitimate implementation behavior prevents the successful completion of an (otherwise) applicable test. Examples of such modifications include: adding a length clause to alter the default size of a collection; splitting

a Class B test into subtests so that all errors are detected; and confirming that messages produced by an executable test demonstrate conforming behavior that wasn't anticipated by the test (such as raising one exception instead of another).

Modifications were required for eleven Class B tests and one Class E test.

The following Class B tests were split because syntax errors at one point resulted in the compiler not detecting other errors in the test:

B25002B	B26005A	B27005A	BA3006A	BA3006B
BA3007B	BA3008A	BA3008B	BA3013A	

The following tests need a 'PRAGMA LIST (ON);' added at the beginning of the source file in order to have a complete source/error listing.

B28001R	B28001V	E28002D
---------	---------	---------

The following tests were graded using a modified evaluation criteria:

- a. C45651A requires that the result of the expression in line 227 be in the range given in line 228; however, this range excludes some acceptable results. This implementation passes all other checks of this test, and the AVO ruled that the test is passed.
- b. C46014A contains an assignment that is intended to raise an exception. This implementation performs an optimization--given that the assignment is to a dead variable--and thus does not raise the exception. Because the optimization only affected one check in the test, the AVO ruled that the test should be graded as passed, as all other checks produced the expected results and the test objective was met.
- c. C96001A assumes that `DURATION'SMALL >= SYSTEM.TICK`; however, the Ada Standard does not require such a relation. This implementation executes delay statements with greater accuracy than `CALENDAR.CLOCK` can resolve, and so the check on line 97 is failed. This implementation passes all other checks of this test, and the AVO ruled that the test is passed.

### 3.7 ADDITIONAL TESTING INFORMATION

#### 3.7.1 Prevalidation

Prior to validation, a set of test results for ACVC Version 1.9 produced by the Sun Ada, Version 1.2, compiler was submitted to the AVF by the applicant for review. Analysis of these results demonstrated that the compiler successfully passed all applicable tests, and the compiler exhibited the expected behavior on all inapplicable tests.

### 3.7.2 Test Method

Testing of the Sun Ada, Version 1.2, compiler using ACVC Version 1.9 was conducted on-site by a validation team from the AVF. The configuration consisted of two networked Sun Microsystems Sun-3/280 Workstation hosts operating under Sun UNIX, Version 4.2, Release 3.2, and an MC68000, implemented on a Motorola MVME 101 board, bare machine target. The host and target computers were linked via RS-232.

A magnetic tape containing all tests except for withdrawn tests, tests requiring unsupported floating-point precisions, and tests involving unsupported file I/O features was taken on-site by the validation team for processing. Tests that make use of implementation-specific values were customized before being written to the magnetic tape. Tests requiring modifications during the prevalidation testing were included in their modified form on the magnetic tape.

The contents of the magnetic tape were loaded directly onto the host computer. After the test files were loaded to disk, the full set of tests was compiled and linked on the Sun Microsystems Sun-3/280 Workstation, and all executable tests were run on the MC68000, implemented on a Motorola MVME 101 board. Object files were linked on the host computer, and executable images were transferred to the target computer via RS-232. Results were printed from the host computer, with results being transferred to the host computer via RS-232.

To speed up the ACVC compiling and downloading process, the runtime and ACVC support packages were partially linked to create a phantom load module, and downloaded onto the target in a fixed memory location. When each ACVC test was linked, the TELESOFT linker resolved any references to the runtime and support routines into the phantom, and did not include their code in the generated load module. This substantially reduced the link time and resultant load module size. The loader, using its fast checksum recovery mode, ensured that the phantom was intact prior to the downloading and execution of each ACVC test.

The compiler was tested using command scripts provided by TELESOFT and reviewed by the validation team. The compiler was tested using all default option settings except for the following:

#### Class B tests

<u>Option</u>	<u>Effect</u>
-v	output verbose progress messages.
-c 00	generate MC68000 code.
-O D	* see below.
-L	generate interspersed source/error listing.
-s	use software floating-point support.

#### Executable tests

<u>Option</u>	<u>Effect</u>
---------------	---------------

-c 00	generate MC68000 code.
-O D	* see below.
-a <filename>	use the additional options from the specified linker options file.
-s	use software floating-point support.

The optimizer switch "-O D" is equivalent to "-P -R -I -A" which has the following meaning:

<u>Option</u>	<u>Effect</u>
-P	one or more of the subprograms being optimized may be called from parallel tasks.
-R	one or more of the subprograms interior to the unit/collection being optimized could be called recursively by an exterior subprogram.
-I	enables inline expansion of those subprograms marked with an INLINE pragma or generated by the compiler.
-A	enables automatic inline expansion of any subprogram called from only one place, as well as those marked with an INLINE pragma or generated by the compiler.

Tests were compiled, linked, and executed (as appropriate) using two networked host computers and a single target computer. Test output, compilation listings, and job logs were captured on magnetic tape and archived at the AVF. The listings examined on-site by the validation team were also archived.

### 3.7.3 Test Site

Testing was conducted at TELESOFT, San Diego, CA and was completed on 26 February 1988.



APPENDIX A

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

TELESOFT has submitted the following Declaration of Conformance concerning the Sun Ada, Version 1.2, to MC68000 compiler.

## DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

Compiler Implementer: TELESOFT

Ada Validation Facility: ASD/SCEL, Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-6503

Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC) Version: 1.9

### Base Configuration

Base Compiler Name: Sun Ada

Version: 1.2

Host Architecture ISA: Sun Microsystems Sun-3/280 Workstation

OS&VER #: Sun UNIX Version 4.2, Release 3.2

Target Architecture ISA: MC68000, implemented on the Motorola MVME 101 board

OS&VER #: bare machine

### Implementer's Declaration

I, the undersigned, representing TELESOFT, have implemented no deliberate extensions to the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A in the compiler(s) listed in this declaration. I declare that TELESOFT is the owner of record of the Ada language compiler(s) listed above and, as such, is responsible for maintaining said compiler(s) in conformance to ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A. All certificates and registrations for Ada language compiler(s) listed in this declaration shall be made only in the owner's corporate name.

  
TELESOFT

Raymond A. Parra, Director, Contracts/Legal

Date: 2/26/88

### Owner's Declaration

I, the undersigned, representing TELESOFT take full responsibility for implementation and maintenance of the Ada compiler(s) listed above, and agree to the public disclosure of the final Validation Summary Report. I further agree to continue to comply with the Ada trademark policy, as defined by the Ada Joint Program Office. I declare that all of the Ada language compilers listed, and their host/target performance are in compliance with the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A.

  
TELESOFT

Raymond A. Parra, Director, Contracts/Legal

Date: 2/26/88

## APPENDIX B

### APPENDIX F OF THE Ada STANDARD

The only allowed implementation dependencies correspond to implementation-dependent pragmas, to certain machine-dependent conventions as mentioned in chapter 13 of MIL-STD-1815A, and to certain allowed restrictions on representation clauses. The implementation-dependent characteristics of the Sun Ada, Version 1.2, compiler are described in the following sections, which discuss topics in Appendix F of the Ada Language Reference Manual (ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A). Implementation-specific portions of the package STANDARD are also included in this appendix.

package STANDARD is

...

type INTEGER is range -32768 .. 32767;

type LONG\_INTEGER is range -2147483648 .. 2147483647;

type FLOAT is digits 6 range -1.93428E+25 .. 1.93428E+25;

type LONG\_FLOAT is digits 15  
range -2.57110087081438E+61 .. 2.57110087081438E+61;

type DURATION is delta 2#1.0#E-14 range -86400 .. 86400;

...

end STANDARD;

1. Predefined Pragma.

`pragma LIST(ON/OFF);`

It may appear anywhere a pragma is allowed. The pragma has the effect of generating the source compilation. The listing will begin at the first PRAGMA LIST(ON) statement if no previous PRAGMA LIST(OFF) statement was encountered. Otherwise, the listing will begin at the top of the source.

2. Implementation-Dependent Pragas.

The following implementation-dependent pragmas are supported:

`pragma COMMENT (<string_literal>);`

It may appear within a compilation unit. The pragma comment has the effect of embedding the given sequence of characters in the object code of the compilation unit.

`pragma LINKNAME (<subprogram_name>, <string_literal>);`

It may appear in any declaration section of a unit. This pragma must also appear directly after an interface pragma for the same <subprogram\_name>. The pragma linkname has the effect of making <string\_literal> apparent to the linker.

`pragma INTERRUPT (<function_mapping>);`

It may only appear immediately before a simple accept statement, a while loop directly enclosing a single accept statement, or a select statement that includes an interrupt alternative. The pragma interrupt has the effect that entry calls to the associated entry, on behalf of an interrupt, are made with a reduced call overhead.

3. Implementation-Dependent Attributes.

There are no implementation-dependent attributes supported.

4. Specification of Package SYSTEM.

`package SYSTEM is`

`type ADDRESS is access INTEGER;`  
`type SUBPROGRAM_VALUE is private;`

`type NAME is (TeleGen2);`

`SYSTEM_NAME : constant NAME := TeleGen2;`

`STORAGE_UNIT : constant := 8;`

`MEMORY_SIZE : constant := 2147483647;`

`-- System-dependent named numbers:`

`MIN_INT : constant := -2147483648;`

`MAX_INT : constant := 2147483647;`

`MAX_DIGITS : constant := 15;`

```

MAX_MANTISSA : constant := 31;
FINE_DELTA   : constant := 1.0 / (2**MAX_MANTISSA);
TICK         : constant := 10.0E-3;

```

```
-- Other system-dependent declarations:
```

```
subtype PRIORITY is INTEGER range 0..63;
```

```

MAX_OBJECT_SIZE : constant := MAX_INT;
MAX_RECORD_COUNT : constant := MAX_INT;
MAX_TEXT_IO_COUNT : constant := MAX_INT - 1;
MAX_TEXT_IO_FIELD : constant := 1000;

```

```

private
  type SUBPROGRAM_VALUE is
    record
      PROC_ADDR    : ADDRESS;
      STATIC_LINK  : ADDRESS;
      GLOBAL_FRAME : ADDRESS;
    end record;
end SYSTEM;

```

#### 5. Restrictions on Representation Clauses.

The compiler supports the following representation clauses:

Length Clauses : for enumeration and derived integer types 'SIZE attribute.  
                   for access types 'STORAGE\_SIZE attribute.  
                   for task types 'STORAGE\_SIZE attribute.  
                   for fixed-point types 'SMALL attribute.

Enumeration Clauses : for character and enumeration types other than character and boolean.

Record Representation Clauses.

Address Clauses : for objects and entries.

The compiler does NOT support the following representation clauses:

Enumeration Clauses : for boolean.

Address Clauses : for subprograms, packages, and tasks.

This compiler contains a restriction that allocated objects must have a minimum allocation size of 16 bits.

#### 6. Implementation-Dependent Naming.

There are no implementation-generated names denoting implementation-dependent components.

## APPENDIX F OF THE Ada STANDARD

7. Interpretation of Expressions in Address Clauses.  
Expressions that appear in address specifications are interpreted as the first storage unit of the object.
8. Restrictions on Unchecked Conversions.  
Unchecked conversions are allowed between any types unless the target type is an unconstrained record or array type.
9. Input-Output Package Characteristics.  
Instantiations of `DIRECT_IO` and `SEQUENTIAL_IO` are supported with the following exceptions:
  - . Unconstrained array types.
  - . Unconstrained types with discriminants without default values.

In `DIRECT_IO` the type `COUNT` is defined as  
type `COUNT` is range 0..2\_147\_483\_647;

In `TEXT_IO` the type `COUNT` is defined as  
type `COUNT` is range 0..2\_147\_483\_645;

In `TEXT_IO` the type `FIELD` is defined as  
subtype `FIELD` is `INTEGER` range 0..1000;

APPENDIX C  
TEST PARAMETERS

Certain tests in the ACVC make use of implementation-dependent values, such as the maximum length of an input line and invalid file names. A test that makes use of such values is identified by the extension .TST in its file name. Actual values to be substituted are represented by names that begin with a dollar sign. A value must be substituted for each of these names before the test is run. The values used for this validation are given below.

<u>Name and Meaning</u>	<u>Value</u>
\$BIG_ID1 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.	(1..199 => 'A', 200 => '1')
\$BIG_ID2 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.	(1..199 => 'A', 200 => '2')
\$BIG_ID3 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.	(1..100 => 'A', 101 => '3', 102..200 => 'A')
\$BIG_ID4 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.	(1..100 => 'A', 101 => '4', 102..200 => 'A')
\$BIG_INT_LIT An integer literal of value 298 with enough leading zeroes so that it is the size of the maximum line length.	(1..197 => '0', 198..200 => "298")

# TEST PARAMETERS

<u>Name and Meaning</u>	<u>Value</u>
<b>\$BIG_REAL_LIT</b> A universal real literal of value 690.0 with enough leading zeroes to be the size of the maximum line length.	(1..194 => '0', 195..200 => "69.0E1")
<b>\$BIG_STRING1</b> A string literal which when catenated with BIG_STRING2 yields the image of BIG_ID1.	(1 => '"', 2..102 => 'A', 103 => '"')
<b>\$BIG_STRING2</b> A string literal which when catenated to the end of BIG_STRING1 yields the image of BIG_ID1.	(1 => '"', 2..101 => 'A', 102..103 => "1'")
<b>\$BLANKS</b> A sequence of blanks twenty characters less than the size of the maximum line length.	(1..180 => ' ')
<b>\$COUNT_LAST</b> A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.COUNT'LAST.	2147483645
<b>\$FIELD_LAST</b> A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.FIELD'LAST.	1000
<b>\$FILE_NAME_WITH_BAD_CHARS</b> An external file name that either contains invalid characters or is too long.	"BAD-CHARSX}!]@#&~Y"
<b>\$FILE_NAME_WITH_WILD_CARD_CHAR</b> An external file name that either contains a wild card character or is too long.	"WILD-CHAR*.NAM"
<b>\$GREATER_THAN_DURATION</b> A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'LAST and DURATION'LAST or any value in the range of DURATION.	100_000.0



<u>Name and Meaning</u>	<u>Value</u>
\$GREATER_THAN_DURATION_BASE_LAST A universal real literal that is greater than DURATION'BASE'LAST.	131_073.0
\$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME1 An external file name which contains invalid characters.	"BADCHAR*^/%"
\$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME2 An external file name which is too long.	(1..256 => 'A')
\$INTEGER_FIRST A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'FIRST.	-32768
\$INTEGER_LAST A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST.	32767
\$INTEGER_LAST_PLUS_1 A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST + 1.	32768
\$LESS_THAN_DURATION A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'FIRST and DURATION'FIRST or any value in the range of DURATION.	-100_00.0
\$LESS_THAN_DURATION_BASE_FIRST A universal real literal that is less than DURATION'BASE'FIRST.	-131_073.0
\$MAX_DIGITS Maximum digits supported for floating-point types.	15
\$MAX_IN_LEN Maximum input line length permitted by the implementation.	200
\$MAX_INT A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT.	2147483647
\$MAX_INT_PLUS_1 A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT+1.	2147483648

# TEST PARAMETERS

<u>Name and Meaning</u>	<u>Value</u>
<p><b>\$MAX_LEN_INT_BASED_LITERAL</b>  A universal integer based literal whose value is 2#11# with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be MAX_IN_LEN long.</p>	(1..2 => "2:", 3..197 => '0', 198..200 => "11")
<p><b>\$MAX_LEN_REAL_BASED_LITERAL</b>  A universal real based literal whose value is 16:F.E: with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be MAX_IN_LEN long.</p>	(1..3 => "16:", 4..196 => '0', 197..200 => "F.E:")
<p><b>\$MAX_STRING_LITERAL</b>  A string literal of size MAX_IN_LEN, including the quote characters.</p>	(1 => '"', 2..199 => 'A', 200 => '"')
<p><b>\$MIN_INT</b>  A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MIN_INT.</p>	-2147483648
<p><b>\$NAME</b>  A name of a predefined numeric type other than FLOAT, INTEGER, SHORT_FLOAT, SHORT_INTEGER, LONG_FLOAT, or LONG_INTEGER.</p>	SHORT_SHORT_INTEGER (NOT supported)
<p><b>\$NEG_BASED_INT</b>  A based integer literal whose highest order nonzero bit falls in the sign bit position of the representation for SYSTEM.MAX_INT.</p>	16#FFFFFFFE#

APPENDIX D  
WITHDRAWN TESTS

Some tests are withdrawn from the ACVC because they do not conform to the Ada Standard. The following 24 tests had been withdrawn at the time of validation testing for the reasons indicated. A reference of the form "AI-ddddd" is to an Ada Commentary.

- . B28003A: A basic declaration (line 36) incorrectly follows a later declaration.
- . E28005C: This test requires that "PRAGMA LIST (ON);" not appear in a listing that has been suspended by a previous "PRAGMA LIST (OFF);". The Ada Standard is not clear on this point, and the matter will be reviewed by the AJPO.
- . C34004A: The expression in line 168 yields a value outside the range of the target type T, but there is no handler for CONSTRAINT\_ERROR.
- . C35502P: The equality operators in lines 62 and 69 should be inequality operators.
- . A35902C: The assignment in line 17 of the nominal upper bound of a fixed-point type to an object raises CONSTRAINT\_ERROR, for that value lies outside of the actual range of the type.
- . C35904A: The elaboration of the fixed-point subtype on line 28 wrongly raises CONSTRAINT\_ERROR, because its upper bound exceeds that of the type.
- . C35A03E and C35A03R: These tests assume that attribute 'MANTISSA returns 0 when applied to a fixed-point type with a null range, but the Ada Standard does not support this assumption.
- . C37213H: The subtype declaration of SCONS in line 100 is incorrectly expected to raise an exception when elaborated.

## WITHDRAWN TESTS

- . C37213J: The aggregate in line 451 incorrectly raises CONSTRAINT\_ERROR.
- . C37215C, C37215E, C37215G, and C37215H: Various discriminant constraints are incorrectly expected to be incompatible with type CONS.
- . C38102C: The fixed-point conversion on line 23 wrongly raises CONSTRAINT\_ERROR.
- . C41402A: The attribute 'STORAGE\_SIZE is incorrectly applied to an object of an access type.
- . C45614C: The function call of IDENT\_INT in line 15 uses an argument of the wrong type.
- . A74106C, C85018B, C87B04B, and CC1311B: A bound specified in a fixed-point subtype declaration lies outside of that calculated for the base type, raising CONSTRAINT\_ERROR. Errors of this sort occur at lines 37 & 59, 142 & 143, 16 & 48, and 252 & 253 of the four tests, respectively.
- . EC3105A: Lines 159 through 168 expect error messages, but these lines are correct Ada.
- . AD1A01A: The declaration of subtype SINT3 raises CONSTRAINT\_ERROR for implementations which select INT'SIZE to be 16 or greater.
- . CE2401H: The record aggregates in lines 105 and 117 contain the wrong values.